

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 2.

THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

NUMBER 123.

By Telegraph 5.00 O'CLOCK.

MANLEY CONFIDENT.

Declares the Enemy's Vitals
Will be Let Out in
the West.

MICHIGAN FOR BRYAN.

TWO OPINIONS OF POLITICAL THINGS CLAIMED CHICAGO WILL BE AS SOUND AS PHILADELPHIA.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

New York, Oct. 17.—"McKinley's election is as certain as anything not an accomplished fact can be," said Manley this morning at national Republican headquarters, "Furthermore, the other side will be so thoroughly and everlasting beaten that the principles they represent will be wiped out for all time."

CAMPAIN MONEY.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—A formal complaint of an attempt of the regular democratic state committee of New York to collect campaign funds from the custom house employees of New York has been made to the civil-service commission by Chief Thomas Babcock of the board of civil service examiners in New York.

ENGLISH CHAMPION WINS.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.)

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 17.—Frederick Bacon, the English champion runner, beat T. H. Connell, American champion, today, by 300 yards in a mile race. Time 4 m 35 25 sec.

FINANCIAL.

Bank statement. Reserves, decrease \$3,683,400; Loans, decrease \$254,000; Specie increase \$668,000; Legal Tenders, decrease \$5,571,500; Deposits, decrease \$4,739,600; Circulation, increase \$225,300.

New York Market. (Closing Quotations, 8 p.m.) Received through the office of A. M. Tucker, Boston, Mass. Exchange orders for stocks and bonds, deals upon New York Stock Exchange for cash or on margin. Private telephone.

American Cotton Oil. 14 1/4
American Gas. 10 1/2
Atheneum. 12 3/4
American Tobacco. 80 1/2
B. & O. 11 1/8
B. & T. Southern. 46
Central of New Jersey. 14 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio. 14 1/4
Hocking Valley. 38 1/2
Chicago & Northwestern. 68 5/8
C. B. & Q. 68 5/8
Chicago Gas. 59 1/2
St. Paul. 90 1/2
Home Ins. 22 1/4
Chicago St. P. M. & O. 14 1/4
C. C. & St. L. 14 1/4
Conn. Gas. 14 1/4
Del. & L. W. 25 7/8
Ill. Central. 14 1/4
Lake Shore. 15 1/2
L. & N. 42 3/4
Long Island Elevated. 31 1/4
M. K. & T. Com. 29 1/4
M. K. & T. Prof. 29 1/4
Mountain Pacific. 19 3/4
National Lead. 19 1/4
New England. 91
N. Y. Central. 14 1/4
N. Y. & West. 14 1/4
N. Y. Stock & W. common. 91
Pacific Natl. 25 7/8
Phil. & Reading. 23
Fulton. 146
Southern Calif. common. 23 1/2
Prof. 23 1/2
Ten. Coal & Iron. 21 1/4
Texas Pacific. 71 1/4
U. S. Rubber. 71 1/4
U. S. Leather common. 23 1/2
Wabash. 23 1/2
Western Union. 81
Wheeling & Lake Erie. 5 1/2

Chicago Markets. When Dec. 15/26 May 80 1/4
Corn-Dec. 20/26 May 29 1/2
Oats-Dec. 15/26 May 21 1/2
Pork-Jan. 8/10 Dec. 7/17 May
Lard-Jan. 4/5 Dec. 4/32 Oct.

Local News.

By Telegraph 4.00 O'CLOCK.

HENRY ABBEY DEAD.

The Well Known Theatrical Manager Passed Away Suddenly this Morning.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.) **New York, Oct. 17.—**Henry Abbey the well known theatrical manager, died suddenly this morning at the Osborn apartment house in New York.

The immediate cause of Mr. Abbey's death was hemorrhage of the stomach. He had been in ill health for some time and yesterday he was taken violently ill.

THE REGULARS VICTORIOUS.

(Special Dispatch to the Transcript.) **BOSTON, Oct. 17.—**The ballot law commissioners have decided in favor of the Faneuil Hall ticket, a victory for the regular Democratic organization. The controversy first started over the question of endorsement of the Chicago ticket and platform and the nomination of George Fred Williams for governor.

"I know what I talk about when I make this statement. I know we have every one of the middle states and some southern ones. I know also the other side will meet the greatest losses in places where they are now looking for help. The west especially will cut the enemy's vitals, despite the frantic letters of chairman Jones and his lieutenants."

"Yes, I have been informed that Alford boasted this morning that he will carry Illinois by almost 60,000. I can only say if he means what he says he will be the most disappointed man that ever was after the election. From advices no later than a day or two ago we were all convinced that Chicago and Cook's county will roll up a Republican majority equal to Philadelphia or other Republican stronghold."

"I have not an atom of doubt that Bryan will carry Michigan. We have just concluded a partial canvas of the state spanning eight days in the southern and eastern portions, speaking and talking to men of all political shades. I assure you Michigan is for Bryan with heart and enthusiasm." So said Leon T. M. Patterson of Denver, who has been speaking for Bryan every day in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan for four weeks.

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N. Y. & West. 14 1/4
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Pacific Natl. 25 7/8
Phil. & Reading. 23
Fulton. 146
Southern Calif. common. 23 1/2
Prof. 23 1/2
Ten. Coal & Iron. 21 1/4
Texas Pacific. 71 1/4
U. S. Rubber. 71 1/4
U. S. Leather common. 23 1/2
Wabash. 23 1/2
Western Union. 81
Wheeling & Lake Erie. 5 1/2

Local News.

DR. BASCOM ON MONEY

A Very Valuable Discourse Last Night Before the Board of Trade.

HOLD FAST AS NOW HE ADVISES

There is no room to believe that gold has appreciated to great extent. A larger confidence will lift our burdens greatly.

The North Adams board of trade had one of the most profitable meetings of its history in Pythian hall Friday night. It was the first meeting of the season and was a fine opening. About 200 prominent men were present and the opportunity they had of hearing Dr. John Bascom of Williams college, on the money question was a very fortunate one indeed. The doctor gave a most lucid talk, covering the principles that underlie the present financial discussion. His thoughts were made so clear by apt illustrations that no one could fail to understand him and those who absorbed the most of what he said know a good deal of the philosophy of money. George M. Darby in the absence of E. S. Wilkinson, presided.

Dr. Bascom said that we are situated differently with respect to values than most other things in commerce. We have an exact standard of length and an exact standard of weight, but when we come to values we are situated differently. We have no absolute standard of value and can have none—it is impossible in the nature of things. In ascertaining the fluctuation in values we are like on board a ship in a choppier sea. We cannot know our position with regard to vertical lines but we know that there is a point amid ship that is relatively firm. There is where in our currency we would be glad to have our measure of value and the fluctuations be like the rise or fall of the bow or stern above or below that point. We can only discuss value relatively.

To show this relative consideration of values Dr. Bascom took wheat and gold and by means of a billiard cue poised at its centre showed how wheat might drop and gold remain stationary; how wheat might hold its position and gold go up; and how gold might go up little and wheat fall a little. Any of these three could bring wheat to what is termed sixty cents a bushel or any other price. With reference to this change of relation some men would say wheat has gone down and others would say gold has gone up. The fact remains that wheat has fallen with reference to gold. In order to treat this condition we must know whether the gold has risen or the wheat fallen. But we can't know. All we can do is to reason, and the question is which is the soundest reasoning?

There are three lines of argument we may pursue, said the doctor, with reference to this. First, if it can be shown that wheat has fallen that goes far to explain all. If it can be shown that there is an adequate cause for the fall in the price of wheat there is no reason for seeking another cause. We know there are excellent reasons for the fall in wheat. The United States has been giving farms away and railroad facilities have rapidly increased so the production of wheat is unusually large. Any man having knowledge of commerce might have anticipated that the market for wheat would run over. We say wheat must fall and when such a product begins to fall, the fall must be rapid. The same reasoning applies to machine products which have been largely increased through invention and pertinacity of industry.

"On the contrary," the Gazette says, "they will fight for the last remnant of their greatness. We neither can take it for granted they will be entirely without support when they contend for the right to be treated as an independent power by America. Others are interested in seeing that the United States does not establish dominion in those seas. The Americans are also convinced, apparently, that Sir Julian Pauncefote returns with British surrender in his pocket."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

A Semi-Annual Convention to be Held at Pownal Next Week.

The thirteenth semi-annual convention of the Hoosick branch of the Troy district Epworth league will be held in the Methodist church at Pownal Vt., Wednesday, October 21. The program follows:

Afternoon session, 2 p.m.—Devotional, Rev. C. E. Green; greeting, Rev. E. L. Arnold; response, Rev. A. Wolford; singing by the choir; appointment of committees and miscellaneous business; reception of visiting delegates; reports from local chapters; singing by Pownal quartette; words of encouragement by Rev. Dr. T. A. Griffin, presiding elder; address by Rev. Dr. C. L. Hall, "A Ideal Cabinet Meeting"; singing, Pittsfield male quartette. Question box opened.—"An Open Conference," by Dr. G. W. Brown of this city; adjournment; refreshments served by Pownal chapter.

Evening session, 7.30—"Praise and Promise," Rev. A. J. Davies; instrumental, Helen E. Welch; five minute papers by members of branch cabinet; singing, double quartet from Hoosick Falls chapter; address, Rev. C. N. Curtis; report of committees and election of officers; singing by choir and congregation; Consecration service; adjournment.

Ladies' Auxiliary.

The regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was held Friday afternoon in the association rooms. Six new members were voted in and reports were given by the ladies regarding their canvas for the entertainment of delegates at the annual convention to be held in this city next week. There are still a few unprovided for, and any who might find it possible to offer assistance in this line would greatly accommodate the auxiliary by doing so. There was no other business and the meeting was closed.

A most excellent program is being arranged for a concert to be given in St. John's parish hall in two or three weeks. Look for program later.

We guarantee the finest Job Printers in Western Massachusetts.

ABOUT MEXICO.

An Interesting Entertainment Soon to be Given.

"An Evening with Mexico," a unique entertainment on life in Mexico will be given in this city by Miss E. Czarina Stacy of Portland, Maine, who having spent several years in Mexico, is able to give an interesting description either in Spanish or English of that ancient country, its inhabitants and their varied characteristics. Miss Stacy is a fine speaker with a pleasing personality and cannot fail to interest. She will give a wonderful display of American curios and industries.

Miss E. Czarina Stacy has been a resident of Mexico and gave a most graphic and delightful description of the country and the people. She has a fine presence, strong personality and displays classic taste in her use of language. She exhibited many Mexican curios which the large audience enjoyed with great satisfaction. At the close Miss Stacy sang with much expression a favorite Spanish song and in response to the encore sang an English ballad—Portland Daily Press.

Full particulars of the entertainment will be given later. Miss Stacy is a niece of Miss Dunton, our librarian.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Bad Weather Hinders the Work at the Notch Reservoir.

The regular meeting of the board of public works was held Friday afternoon and the usual matters—streets, sewers and reservoir—were considered in addition to the routine business. Contractor Cozzani reported an unsatisfactory week at the notch dam. The showers had allowed the workmen but one day this week. The nature of the soil at the dam is such that after a rain it is impossible for the men to work, as the horses cannot draw loads through the heavy clay. The work will be finished before November 1 if the weather is at all favorable.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Will Probably be Ready for Use According to Contract, January 1.

The building committee of the school board inspected the work on the new Braytonville and Veazie street school houses this afternoon. The contracts on both buildings stipulate that the schools shall be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1897. The progress is slow at the present time, yet the committee is assured that the schools will be ready according to contract.

A Country Merchant.

"A Country Merchant" was presented at the Columbia Friday evening to an audience much smaller than deserved. The play is an outgrowth of the phenomenal success of "Josh Whitefoot" and "The Old Homestead," which rob it to some extent of the flavor of originality. The company, while not especially strong, carried the play smoothly in the main, and Charles Cowles, who assumed the leading part as Eben Baxter, the old grocer and postmaster, is clearly the equal of any man who has appeared in this city in a similar character. He has an excellent voice and his acting was natural and true to life. With the support of such a company as that of "The Old Homestead," to which his ability justly entitles him, he would have an open pathway to foremost position in popular favor reached by traveling companies. As it is, "A Country Merchant" is well worth going to see. It contains a good mixture of seriousness and fun, the latter predominating, and will doubtless have a much better house if it is ever presented here again.

Telephone Matters.

There will be no telephone service from 8 o'clock tonight until 8 or 9 o'clock Sunday evening, as the old switchboard is to be taken out and the new one connected. The new board will accommodate five operators and one more will sit once be added to the present force of three.

The Telephone company will put in a telegraph instrument and will receive electric returns both by telegraph and telephone. The returns will be furnished free to all public telephone stations in this vicinity.

Off for the South.

F. J. Lyon left on the 12.15 train this afternoon for Bridgeport, Conn., where he will stay over Sunday. On Tuesday he will sail from New York for Savannah, Ga. Mr. Lyon will spend the winter in the South for the benefit of his health. He will visit various places of interest and it is quite probable that he will be heard from occasionally through the columns of the TRANSCRIPT.

District Court.

The following cases were in court this morning:

The continued case against Charles A. Gallup for illegal keeping and selling of intoxicating liquor was heard. Gallup was found guilty on both charges and was fined \$100. He appealed and was held in \$300 for his appearance before the superior court.

John McCormick, drunkenness, fined \$20 and put on probation.

To Mine for Plumbago.

A mineral expert from Philadelphia has been examining the plumbago deposit on Mansfield's mountain at Charlemont and finds it of excellent quality. The vein which is about two feet in width on the surface, is believed to be ten or eleven feet wide at a depth of forty feet. A forty foot shaft will be sunk immediately.

Miss Angie Mallory of Rock street has returned from New Durham N. H., where she has been spending several weeks with her brother. A sad occurrence during her visit was the death of her brother's young child.

COMING CONVENTION.

Of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Young Men's Christian Association.

TO BE HELD HERE NEXT WEEK.

Will Begin Thursday and Close Sunday Night—A Fine List of Speakers Engaged—Preparations Practically Complete—The Full Program.

The Transcript.

DAILY—Issued every afternoon except Sunday at five o'clock.
WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning.
BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM
TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANK STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.—John A. Andrew.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Through being a member of the ASSOCIATED PRESS THE TRANSCRIPT has the exclusive facilities for this locality of the greatest American and foreign news gatherers.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received by THE TRANSCRIPT UP TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

Entered at the Post Office, North Adams, Mass., as second class mail matter.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the seal of North Adams.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 17, 1893

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

For President,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY
of Ohio.

For Vice President,

GARRET A. HOBART
of New Jersey.

For Governor,

ROGER WOLCOTT
For Lieutenant-Governor.

WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE.
For Member of Congress,

ASHLEY B. WRIGHT.
For Councilor,

CHARLES TOWNE.
For Senator,

GEORGE F. LAWRENCE.
For Representatives,

C. Q. RICHMOND.

JOHN E. MAGENIS.

FOR A FORT MASSACHUSETTS MONUMENT FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago one A. H. Morris wrote for the TRANSCRIPT a series of articles called "Interesting Facts in the Early History of North Adams." One of the articles was concerning Fort Massachusetts, its history and traditions concerning it. The article was written with a just value of the historical old fort, and an eloquent appreciation of the toll and sacrifice that had reared and sustained it.

The article closes with an appeal that a monument might be erected on the site of the fort, and those words written nearly half a century ago are so forceful and timely now in view of the organization of the Fort Massachusetts Historical Society with its laudable purpose of marking in fitting manner this historical spot, that we want to repeat the TRANSCRIPT's own printed words with their inspiration for the present cause.

"A suitable monument ought to be erected on the site of Fort Massachusetts—a shaft of the marble quarried in town, or some other enduring stone. The fearful hardships there endured, the cool courage manifested, and the glowing patriotism which animated the bosom of the early pioneers, merits as hearty an acknowledgment from us who are enjoying the fruits of their toils and sacrifices as any of the exploits of our revolutionary fathers. But for the frontier fighting of the French and Indian wars, indeed, there would have been no officers and soldiers trained for the Revolutionary struggle. Fort Massachusetts and other early defences were primary schools for the troops at Bunker Hill and Bennington."

"We learn that there was considerable talk of a monument on the site of Fort Massachusetts, during the ministry of Rev. John Alden in this village—he took a deep interest in the matter. Consent was cheerfully given by the owner of the land; a subscription was started and partially filled up; several drafts of a monument were made—one by Phineas Conser, of Williamstown, now deceased, a very ingenious architect; but the enterprise fell through, we are told, partly in consequence of bitter opposition to any movement which should tend to invest with glory the subjects of the British government! This was a piece of narrow-mindedness only equalled by the old curmudgeon who refused to give anything after hearing a most eloquent and touching charity sermon, because he belonged in another parish! When monuments and statues are so thickly set up for every important local event and every supposed-to-be great man in our country, the site of old Fort Massachusetts certainly deserves to be marked by something more substantial than a sapling tree, which a mischievous ox or a petty insect may ruin at any time. Let us join together and build there a handsome monument, to point out the glorious spot to the multitude of travellers who shall yet pass it on their railway route via the Hoosac tunnel."

THE "NEW DEMOCRACY" TEN DAYS OLD.

Last Saturday evening the TRANSCRIPT felt it to be a duty to look at the "New Democracy of North Adams" when it was three days old (the age when most infectious diseases are most virulent) and assure the good people of this city, that the "referendum" revolution would not swallow up everything in sight during the quiet hours of the Sabbath. We advised the people of North Adams to keep cool and not get panic-stricken. We could not then believe that there would not be some Republicans in town Monday morning, and that the money and tariff questions would not still in spite of the wild-

POLITICAL FACTS.

Deeds are facts and are forever and ever. * * * In silver countries, labor is cheap and kept cheap by the silver dollar. For my part I do not want that kind of prosperity. I want a prosperity, by good wages to all, is shared by all. We want a broader life broadening every day for all our people.—THOMAS B. REED

WHY BUSINESS IS BAD.

The mere prospect of a silver standard is driving capital away and is making things hard. If we wish investors, manufacturers, traders, etc., to risk their capital in our country, we must chain up our free silver and reputation dogs. Of course, if we wish to alienate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world, we will let loose these natural enemies of capital and progress, and the deed is done.

True Democratic Doctrine.

Jefferson, in 1783, wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportion altogether to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them. I very much doubt right now to change the value, and especially to lessen it."

The house committee, in 1821, reported: "It is sufficient to know, by happy experience, that its [ratio of 10 to 1] tendency is to rid us of a gold currency and leave us nothing but silver." The house committee, in 1834, reported: "The desideratum in the monetary system is a standard of uniform value. We cannot ascertain that both metals have ever circulated simultaneously, concomitantly and indiscriminately in any country where there are banks or money dealers, and we entertain the conviction that the nearest approach to an invariable standard is its establishment in one metal, which metal shall comprise exclusively the currency for large payments."

Andrew Jackson, in 1836, wrote: "There is no fraud in gold. It is unchangeable and will do its office everywhere and at all times. Labor imparts an invariable value to it."

Benton, in 1834, said in debate: "It [gold] has an intrinsic value, which gives it currency all over the world to the full amount of that value without regard to law or circumstances. It has a uniformity of value which makes it the safest standard of value of property which the wisdom of man has yet discovered. Its superiority over all other money gives to its possessor the choice and command of all other money."

Bates—Well, what are you going to do about it?

Bates—I am going to get more for my oats.

Hired Man—How?

Bates—By lessening the purchasing power of money. Free coinage will give us a dollar which will only buy five bushels of oats instead of ten bushels, and that will be the same as getting 20 cents for my oats.

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Hired Man—Well, what are you going to do about it?

Bates—I am paying you now, \$20 a month.

Hired Man—Are you going to pay me in these new dollars?

Bates—Certainly; the same kind of dollars that I get for my oats.

Hired Man—Those dollars that can't buy only half as much of anything as the old dollars?

Bates—Yes, yes; the same sort of dollars.

Hired Man—Then, as I understand it, you propose to get twice as much for your oats and pay me only half what I'm getting now?

Bates—Why, no. I'll still pay you \$20.

Hired Man—But this \$20 won't buy only half as much stuff as now, you say, for the purchasing power is to be lessened one-half; so with my \$20 I can only get \$10 worth of stuff. Your scheme would bring you twice as much for your oats and bring me only half as much for my work. Is this fair, do you think?

Bates—Well, every man has to look out for himself.

Hired Man—So I see, and I think I'll look out for myself and vote for an honest dollar for a honest day's work."

Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpart.

Cuba's Discouraging Experiment.

Cuba is furnishing a nearby example of the beauties of government regulation of the value of money on the Bryan plan. Captain General Weyler had a deficient supply of cash, and so he had the Banco Espanol put out a lot of paper money and issued a stringent edict that everybody should take it at par with gold. As the island is practically under martial law, here was government control of the currency at its best.

If you didn't take the bank bills at par you were liable to be shot. Even Bryan couldn't do more for silver than that. But did the edict keep the bank notes at par? Not for a day. Almost instantly they were at a discount, which soon amounted to 20 per cent. Even with gold and bayonets you cannot make 80 cents equal a dollar. Weyler had to give up trying. He finally allowed the Havana Stock Exchange to quote the value of the bank bills in gold. We were going to say that this proves the powerlessness of law to establish the value of money, but we remember in time that Cuba has less than 2,000,000 population to our 70,000,000; that she never put down the greatest rebellion of modern times; that her inhabitants are not the richest, proudest, most intelligent people on earth, and so we are not so sure. Her case is only a part of universal experience, but we have changed all that.—New York Post.

"Per Capita."

It is more money the Bryanites want.

Now, which nations have the most money—those with the gold standard or those with the silver standard?

The silverites are fond of talking about per capita circulation.

Under free coinage of both gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation in 1890 of \$4.99, in 1891 of \$6.60, in 1892 of \$14.68, in 1872 of \$18.13. In 1894 we had a per capita of \$24.28; in 1896 we have one of \$21.10.

The per capita circulation of the world is about \$5.16.

The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18.

The per capita of the silver standard countries is nearly \$4.80.

The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver alone of \$5.49.

The silver standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$2.32, the rest of their small circulation being mainly depreciated paper.

The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation.

And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Few Facts.

In 1878 farm products were lower than ever before since the civil war, and the "greenbackers" were arguing that the preparation for resumption on Jan. 1, 1879, had produced the hard times, and their advocates tried to postpone the date for resumption. But resumption came Jan. 1, 1879, and No. 2 cash wheat sold at \$15%; by May it was up to \$1.01%, and by December, 1879, it was up to \$1.33%. Corn was 29% in January, 1879, but in December, 1879, it was 40%.

Such facts need to be borne in mind at this time, when so many false theories are afoot.

Any workingman who found his market basket too heavy on Saturday night can vote to lighten it hereafter by supporting the presidential candidate who is telling the people of the south and west that the purchasing power of the dollar is too great.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.**Fitchburg Railroad.**

Corrected Oct. 6, 1894.

Trains leave North Adams going East—11.07, 15.15, 18.30, 4.45, 11.24, 12.24, 14.10, 22.00 p. m.

Going West—1.30, 18.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.24, 5.03, 6.45, 10.45, 12.45, 1.30, 12.00 p. m.

Trains leave Adams going West—11.07, 15.15, 18.30, 4.45, 11.24, 12.24, 14.10, 22.00 p. m.

From West—1.37, 15.15, 18.30, 4.45, 11.24, 12.24, 14.10, 22.00 p. m.

Runs Daily, except Monday.

1. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

2. Sundays only.

3. Runs Daily, except Monday.

4. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

5. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

6. Runs Daily, except Monday.

7. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

8. Sundays only.

9. Runs Daily, except Monday.

10. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

11. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

12. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

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27. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

28. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

29. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

30. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

31. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

32. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

33. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

34. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

35. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

36. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

37. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

38. Runs Daily, Sundays included.

39. Runs Daily, Sundays only.

WEATHER FORECAST.**OUTLOOK OF BUSINESS**

Conditions Now Favorable for an Early Improvement

COMING ELECTION DELAYS PURCHASES

Handing Tendency of the Money Market—Mercantile Collections Continue Slow—Cotton Mills Running, But Their Stock Is Accumulating.

New York, Oct. 17.—Bradstreet's weekly review of the condition of business will, to-day, say: While the volume of general trade has not increased materially, new conditions are favorable to an early improvement. Notwithstanding this, many interior merchants prefer to wait until after election before placing orders, features of the business week are the continued advance in price and strength of wheat and the maintenance of a large volume of wheat exports, notably to India and Australia. While wool is no higher, holders have sold enough to render them indifferent to immediate business, and are holding stocks for full figures. While new orders for iron and steel products are not being placed freely, they would be if makers would accept current quotations for 1897 delivery. Southern pig is 25 cents higher, and, notwithstanding the growing export trade in iron and steel has been checked by higher ocean freight rates and cut prices by German steel makers, it is anticipated that within three weeks the domestic demand will meet expectations.

HARDENING TENDENCY IN MONEY MARKET.

Unfavorable weather early in the week was more effective than usual in depressing general trade, owing to light interior stocks and merchants being in the habit of ordering for immediate wants only. A hardening tendency in money emphasized the situation. Mercantile collections continue difficult to make, except in the larger spring wheat states and adjacent territory, where collections have been easier on the advance in free shipments of wheat. Cotton goods continue in unsatisfactory demand. Mills are running on full time, but stocks tend to increase again, as jobbers and other wholesalers are slow to pay the advance asked while having lower-priced stocks on hand. Depression in woolen goods continues, the mills running being on part time or on samples. Prices continue the upward tendency of several weeks past, shoes, leather, southern pig iron, wheat, wheat flour, canned goods, Indian corn, oats, pork, coffee and print cloths being higher, petroleum lower, and cotton, anthracite coal, lumber, sugar and various finished products of iron and steel unchanged.

SPECIALENTERTAINMENT.

We have just made an important purchase of All LINEN TOWELS from a leading manufacturer at a figure that represents one-half actual value.

This includes Damask and Duck Towels, Hemstitched, Knotted Fringe and Fancy Openwork. Ordinary asking price, \$1.20 to \$2.20.

You are invited to make your selection at 25¢ each.

25 JACKETS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

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